

OFFICIAL PAPER IN BANKRUPTCY FOR YORK CO.
AND ALSO OFFICIAL PAPER FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Cotton Machinery-Tariff.

On the first page will be found a letter from the Hon. Mr. Buckley of Alabama, addressed to us, relative to the position of Mr. Lynch upon his proposition and in support of the tariff amendment, admitting cotton machinery free, as against our proposals of April 14th opposing such a remission. We do not say that the honorable gentleman from Alabama felt it a duty to write for the sole purpose of defending and aiding Mr. Lynch, although the look is almost conclusive in that direction. If the latter has got into difficulties with his constituents by blundering into an endorsement of the amendment introduced by Mr. Buckley and by the very able speech he made in its behalf, it is no more than right that he should help him out of the scrape; but the time, the occasion, and the manner cause it to be considered not as a spontaneous production in regard to the position taken by the honorable member from Alabama, but as a carefully worded and prepared electioneering document to lift the honorable member from Maine out of the bad position into which he deliberately or inadvertently placed himself. Were it otherwise, and the design of our honorable friend only to state a fact while he corrected wrong impressions in regard to his own position, why was it necessary to take the trouble of a long paragraph in which (as not garnish to the statement of fact which the gentleman seeks to impress, that "Mr. Lynch does not favor my original proposition") appear laudatory and multiplied words to puff Mr. Lynch to his constituents, like the many articles which appear in his own paper from day to day? A man of talent and ability, which the speech and manuscript of the honorable gentleman show him to be, does not waste time and words without a corresponding object, when a naked statement will do even better.

"He cannot justly be charged with favoring my original proposition." Unfortunately we do not know what that proposition was, for it seems the gentleman had two propositions. But the one which Mr. Lynch told Mr. Lasselby he favored, was the proposal of Mr. Buckley to admit cotton machinery free for one year. Was there another proposition, which Mr. Lynch cannot "justly be charged with favoring"? If so, what was it, or did it never fully come to maturity? Again: Like the gentleman of truth which he is, Mr. Buckley does not state that Mr. Lynch cannot justly be charged with favoring the measure, nor does Mr. Lynch make that statement to Mr. McMillan; but he uses the words "with favoring," &c., at the present time. We never raised the question how Mr. Lynch regarded the amendment of the Alabama member, for we know; but we did seek to find out how he regarded it before he heard of Mr. Lynch's constituents were obliged to find him when their interests were assailed. That was the key to the inquiry; but upon that point the testimony of the honorable gentleman sheds no light.

We understood and do now understand Mr. Buckley as asking Congress to allow the South to go into the manufacture of yarn. Nobody objects, everybody applauds, everybody is delighted. So far so good. To manufacture yarn he said it was necessary to use English built machines, and asked that they be admitted free. Now, in casting around for a reason, why the honorable gentleman advocated his proposition on that ground, we said, "If he was not speaking as an attorney in the interest of English machine builders, why does he state as a fact that which is notoriously untrue, when that one point presented, had it been true, might have been a sufficient reason for adopting his measure?" Mr. Buckley is a New England man by parentage, and an able man, one who loves New England, and who copy her excellencies and imitate her virtues; consequently we charged him with nothing. We were seeking for a reason why the statement was made that it was necessary to use English built machines for the manufacture of yarn. We did not like to say that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about; for most people rather be thought a rogue than to be thought misinformed, although we now know that the honorable gentleman is not one of that class, and we are most happy to withdraw, as far as possible, any inference in the above extract to his prejudice.

One of Mr. Buckley's authorities, perhaps his chief authority, was Mr. E. R. Mudge, an eminent manufacturer, and he introduced an extract from his official report. That very report which Mr. B. introduced as authority in support of his measure, is absolute authority against it. We want none better. Mr. Mudge says he "was ashamed at the position of our country at the Paris Exposition, in the manufacture of yarn; that on examining the yards of other countries he found we were yet in our baby's arms." Now, if New England, if our whole country, with all its wealth to command machinery and labor, and with its thirty years' experience, cannot now manufacture nice yarns, for the life of us we are unable to tell how the freed negroes of the south, unlettered and untaught, and unskilled in every kind of labor, and with no experience in any manufacture, are going to manufacture yarn any better than we have done.

Mr. Mudge is a manufacturer of high repute, and has English machines in some of his mills. He does not speak of himself alone, but of what he knows of others, and it is well known by all manufacturers that it is not in the English machines whereby fine nice yarn is made, but in the labor and manner with which cotton is handled. Hon. A. D. Lockwood of

Lawton, Maine, when about a few years since, imported a full set of machinery for making yarns number 30, in order to ascertain if it could be worked to better advantage than our machines, and to give it an ample test he ordered every machine for making yarns from English builders. His experience after three years' trial, is, that the American machinery is far better adapted to our help, and the universal want among our manufacturers is that of skilled labor—not that our operatives are not as intelligent as the English, but we lack in that labor which is skilled from long experience.

If Messrs. Mudge and Lockwood are ashamed of our position in New England in the manner of making yarns, after thirty years of experience, is it to be expected that the unskilled labor of the South can be made to exceed us in this branch of business? If Mr. Buckley will come to New England, the Old England of the United States for manufacturing, he will find managers intelligent men who are personally acquainted with the operation of every machine in use by them from the picker to the loom, but he will get one answer from all—"We do not understand handling our cotton as do the English; we use their machinery and use better cotton."

We will join hands with Mr. Buckley and his people in the effort to provide for the South an industry or industries; but, as we remarked in a former article, it must be an intelligent one. Our American machines are simpler in construction than the English machines—the demand in the South is for goods of coarse yarn from 7 to 22. Let them supply their own demand, and when they can manufacture that yarn, they may hope in time to manufacture a finer grade; but let them be practical, throw aside this Utopian scheme of the honorable gentleman of trying to learn grammar before they learn the alphabet, and no part of the country will be more pleased and render them more efficient aid, than will our New England people and their machine builders.

The Fenian Raid.

Again the Fenians are on the war path and have already invaded British soil from Vermont. Their design seems to be to attack at three points. At Cook's Corner, just across the line from Franklin, Vt., the first firing took place and the Canadian forces routed the Fenian column of about 200, under the command of Gen. O'Neill, marching in solid column with no skirmishers thrown out. Gen. O'Neill was arrested near the line by the U. S. Marshall, in a way, if all reports are true, reflects any thing but credit to his military armor, and the whole number of Fenians appear disheartened and disgusted at the mismanagement of their leaders. All other news thus far are only of active preparations in most parts of the country to reinforce them. The U. S. forces are stationed near the border.

Nothing but ruin or hardship and death can come of this insane movement. Only a few of our countrymen feel any special sympathy with Canada or anything dependent upon England, but we have too much sympathy with our Irish people to willingly see them throw themselves away in support of a project which is sure to injure them.

Taking the Census.

By act of Congress passed May 23, 1850, the United States Marshals are charged with the important duty of causing all the inhabitants to be enumerated, and to collect all other statistical information within their respective districts, subject to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, and to return the same to said Secretary on or before the 1st day of November next ensuing, the work to commence on the 1st day of June. Before a marshal enters upon his duty he must, in addition, to the oath taken when he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath that he will, to the best of his ability, perform all duties required of him in enumerating the inhabitants and collecting statistics, &c. Each marshal is required to separate his district into sub-divisions, containing not to exceed 20,000 inhabitants each, and to appoint to each sub-division so divided an assistant, who must, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath similar to the one taken by the marshal. The assistants are to perform the service required of them by the marshal.

A PERSONAL VISIT TO EACH DWELLING HOUSE and to each family in the sub-division assigned to him, and ascertain by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information required; but if not, the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, and all other particulars required, and must, in the rural districts, visit personally the farms and mill-shops, mines and other places respecting which information is required, and must obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources.

The marshals will furnish to their assistants printed instructions issued by the Department of the Interior and all necessary blanks, &c., and will, from time to time, give them whatever information and directions they may require to enable them to properly discharge their duties. Each assistant is required to furnish within one month after the date specified for the completion of the enumeration the original census returns to the clerk of the county court of their respective counties, and two copies, duly compared and corrected, to the marshal of the district. As duties will require two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel, to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwelling houses in the division of the square root of the number of square miles in said division, and the product will be the number of miles traveled. There will also be paid eight cents a page for each copy of returns made by the assistants. In addition to the above, there will be paid for each farm, fully returned, five cents; for each establishment of a productive industry, fully taken and returned, fifteen cents; for the social statistics, two per cent. upon the amount allowed for enumeration of the population, and for each name of deceased person returned two cents.

One thing worthy the attention of the public is that, when called upon by an assistant marshal for information in regard to the number, persons, ages, &c., any individual family or group of family who refuse to give information because they are afraid to be taxed, will be liable to a fine of thirty dollars.

All marshals and assistants are allowed

THE UNION & JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Union & Journal:—The election of June in this city, promises to be a very exciting one. At present there are two candidates for Mayor, Mr. E. R. Mudge, the present Mayor, and Mr. J. W. Smith, a very able and energetic man. Mr. Mudge is a native of this city, and has been Mayor for several years. Mr. Smith is a native of New England, and has been Mayor for several years. The election is expected to be very close, and will be a test of the popular feeling in regard to the management of the city.

On Friday morning our citizens were shocked and pained to learn of the sudden death of the pastor of the Calvin Baptist church in this city, Rev. John Hubbard, Jr. He arose as well as usual and went early to sleep in his garden. On coming in he remarked to his wife that he was tired, and he had overworked himself as he felt pressed for breath. Lying down he almost instantly expired.

On Sunday the funeral services took place. On the altar lay the remains of the beloved pastor whom we shall see no more, in front of that pulpit, where on that very day he was to tell the people of "The power of Jesus over the Grave," and where he had so long and often urged the people in fervent and eloquent words to drink of that water of life which, if a man drank he should not thirst any more, and where he had so often and so winningly repeated the words of Jesus—"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live." And so, finally, he lay dead yet shall he live.

The Sunday services at all the Protestant churches in the city were dispensed with, and the various ministers acted as pall bearers. After brief services in the forenoon at his late residence, the body was removed to the Baptist church, where hundreds availed themselves of the privilege of looking for the last time upon his familiar features, beautiful even in death. At 11 o'clock the services commenced with a chant "Thy will be done," a prayer by Rev. Mr. Barrows of North Berwick, with whom Mr. Hubbard had arranged an exchange, followed by a hymn read by Rev. Mr. Alger (Episcopal) and sung by the choir standing at the head and foot of the casket. The congregation then proceeded to the Congregational church, which is much larger, where an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wetherbee (Methodist), after which appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Barrows of North Berwick, Worth of Kennebunk, Dexter of Kennebunk, Tenney (Congregationalist) and Stevens (Free Baptist). Selections of scripture by Rev. Mr. Emerson and hymns by Messrs. Alger and Boyd. The latter made a prayer and the choir sang at the grave. The attendance was very large and fitly attested the love and respect everywhere entertained for him.

Mr. Hubbard commenced preaching at South Berwick, in 1839; settled as pastor of church first at Cornish in 1843; next at Brunswick, Me., where he completed his education; next at Freeport, and next at Biddeford in 1863, where he remained five years; when he received and accepted a call from the John Street Baptist Church in Lowell, Mass. His people in this city brought him to Lowell and after a stay of two years at Lowell he again became pastor of the church here where he remained till his death. Two years ago he received an earnest invitation to become pastor of the Baptist Church in East Boston, but he felt it his duty to remain here, notwithstanding the great inducements offered him by way of salary. When he came to Biddeford the Baptist Church here was small and without a house of worship. He leaves a widow and two children; one a daughter of age and married to Capt. Frank Libbey of this city, and now at sea with him upon a voyage to South America; the other child, a little girl now two years old. The daughter is now, just as she died, and the son, who will not survive of her father's death, until she arrives in South America.

Mr. Hubbard's parents are both living, nearly 80 years of age, and were at his funeral. His father, John Hubbard, was a farmer and his mother, Mrs. Hubbard, was a domestic. He was a man of great piety and was much beloved by his people. He was a man of great piety and was much beloved by his people. He was a man of great piety and was much beloved by his people.

MR. DEAN'S REMOVAL.

The pretext upon which Mr. Deane was summoned to the city, was the removal of the office of the United States Marshal to the city of New York. It is charged, not that the duties of the office were not faithfully and fully performed, but that the removal of the office to the city of New York, was a violation of the law. It is charged, not that the duties of the office were not faithfully and fully performed, but that the removal of the office to the city of New York, was a violation of the law.

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SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

YORK COUNTY, May Term, 1870.

On the first day of the term were occupied with the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thompson, a case of larceny, committed by Thompson, last Tuesday. Thompson had been plotting, in connection with the Bowdoinham burglar, Simmons, for an escape, and had been caught by the Bowdoinham police. The case was argued by the Commonwealth's attorney, and the defendant's attorney. The court was divided 3 to 2 in favor of the Commonwealth, and the defendant was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

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DEATHS.

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